

has from about 8 to about 24 carbon atoms, preferably from about 12 to about 18 carbon atoms, and mixtures thereof.

Sodium salts of alkylether sulfates having an average range of from 1 to 4 moles, preferably 3 moles, ethylene oxide are particularly preferred. --

IN THE CLAIMS:

Cancel claims 1-31 and substitute therefor the following clean set of claims 32-64.

-- 32. A liquid monoalkanolamide surfactant emulsion suitable for cold mixing processes consisting essentially of:

- (a) a monoalkanolamide that is substantially solid and insoluble in water at a temperature below about 30°C;
- (b) an emulsifying effective amount of a monoalkanolamide emulsifying surfactant; and on a total monoalkanolamide surfactant emulsion weight basis,
- (c) up to about 10 weight percent of a water soluble inorganic electrolyte salt; and
- (d) up to about 15 weight percent of a non-surfactant organic solvent; and
- (e) the balance being water;

wherein the liquid monoalkanolamide surfactant emulsion has a total solids content in the range of about 20 to about 60 weight percent, and is phase stable and pumpable at a temperature in the range of about zero to about 30°C.

33. The liquid monoalkanolamide surfactant emulsion of claim 32 wherein the monoalkanolamide is present in an amount of about 1 to about 30 weight percent on a total monoalkanolamide surfactant emulsion weight basis.

34. The liquid monoalkanolamide surfactant emulsion of claim 32 wherein the monoalkanolamide emulsifying surfactant is present in an amount of about 5 to about 30 weight percent on a total monoalkanolamide surfactant emulsion weight basis.

35. The liquid monoalkanolamide surfactant emulsion of claim 32 wherein the weight ratio of monoalkanolamide to monoalkanolamide emulsifying surfactant is in the range of about 1:6 to about 6:1.

36. The monoalkanolamide surfactant emulsion of claim 32 wherein the monoalkanolamide is selected from the group consisting of a monoethanolamide, a monoisopropanolamide, a diethylene glycolamide and mixtures thereof.

37. The monoalkanolamide surfactant emulsion of claim 32 wherein the monoalkanolamide is monoethanolamide in an amount of about 6 to about 25 weight percent by weight on a total monoalkanolamide surfactant emulsion weight basis.

38. The monoalkanolamide surfactant emulsion of claim 32 wherein the monoalkanolamide emulsifying surfactant is a water soluble surfactant or salt thereof selected from the group consisting of an amphoteric surfactant, a zwitterionic surfactant, an anionic surfactant, a nonionic surfactant, a cationic surfactant and non-interactive mixtures thereof.

39. The monoalkanolamide surfactant emulsion of claim 32 wherein the appearance of the monoalkanolamide surfactant emulsion ranges from substantially transparent to pearlescent.

40. The monoalkanolamide surfactant emulsion of claim 32 wherein the monoalkanolamide is an alkanolamine condensate of a fatty acid selected from the group consisting of lauric acid, palmitic acid, stearic acid, oleic acid, linoleic acid and mixtures thereof.

41. The monoalkanolamide surfactant emulsion of claim 32 wherein the monoalkanolamide comprises an alkanolamine condensate of a fatty acid derived from a plant oil selected from the group consisting of coconut oil, soybean oil, canola oil, wheat germ oil, peanut oil, corn oil, olive oil and mixtures thereof.

42. The monoalkanolamide surfactant emulsion of claim 32 in which the monoalkanolamide is selected from the group consisting of coconut monoethanolamide, lauric monoethanolamide, stearic monoethanolamide, oleic monoethanolamide, linoleic monoethanolamide, lauric isopropanolamide, coconut diglycolamide and mixtures thereof.

43. The monoalkanolamide surfactant emulsion of claim 32 wherein the emulsifying surfactant is an amphoteric surfactant selected from the group consisting of an acylamphoacetate, an acylamphodiacetate, an acylamphopropionate and water soluble salts thereof wherein the acyl group has about 8 to about 22 carbon atoms.

44. The monoalkanolamide surfactant emulsion of claim 32 wherein the emulsifying surfactant is a zwitterionic surfactant selected from the group consisting of an alkyl betaine, an

alkylamido betaine, an alkyl sultaine, and an alkylamido sultaine, wherein the alkyl group has from about 8 to about 22 carbon atoms.

45. The monoalkanolamide surfactant emulsion of claim 32 wherein the emulsifying surfactant is sodium cocoamphopropionate.

46. The monoalkanolamide surfactant emulsion of claim 32 wherein the emulsifying surfactant is cocobetaine.

47. The monoalkanolamide surfactant emulsion of claim 32 wherein the emulsifying surfactant is cocamidopropyl betaine.

48. The monoalkanolamide surfactant emulsion of claim 32 wherein the emulsifying surfactant is lauryl betaine.

49. The monoalkanolamide surfactant emulsion of claim 32 in which the monoalkanolamide is coconut monoethanolamide and the emulsifying surfactant is selected from the group consisting of an amphoteric surfactant, a zwitterionic surfactant, an anionic surfactant and mixtures thereof.

50. The monoalkanolamide surfactant emulsion of claim 32 wherein the emulsifying surfactant comprises an anionic surfactant selected from the group consisting of an alkyl sulfate, an alkyl ether sulfate having from 1 to about 10 moles ethylene oxide groups, an acylisethionate, a sarcosinate, a sulfosuccinate and alkali metal salts thereof, wherein the alkyl group or acyl group has from about 8 to about 24 carbon atoms, and mixtures thereof

51. The monoalkanolamide surfactant emulsion of claim 32 further including fragrance.

52. The monoalkanolamide surfactant emulsion of claim 32 wherein the inorganic electrolyte salt is selected from the group consisting of alkali metal salts of hydrochloric acid and sulfuric acid.

53. The monoalkanolamide surfactant emulsion of claim 32 wherein the non-surfactant organic solvent is a cosmetically acceptable polyol, alcohol or mixture thereof.

54. The monoalkanolamide surfactant emulsion of claim 32 wherein the monoalkanolamide surfactant emulsion is pearlescent and, when subsequently incorporated by cold mixing into a separately prepared liquid aqueous formulation containing at least one principal surfactant, produces a substantially transparent product.

55. A cold mixing process for preparing a liquid aqueous cleanser containing monoalkanolamide, the process comprising the step of cold mixing a liquid monoalkanolamide surfactant emulsion into a separately prepared aqueous formulation containing at least one principal surfactant, wherein the liquid monoalkanolamide surfactant emulsion comprises on a total monoalkanolamide surfactant emulsion weight basis:

(a) about 1 to about 30 active weight percent of a monoalkanolamide that is substantially solid and insoluble in water at a temperature below about 30°C;

(b) an emulsifying effective amount of a monoalkanolamide emulsifying surfactant selected from the group consisting of an amphoteric surfactant, a zwitterionic surfactant, an anionic surfactant, a nonionic surfactant, a cationic surfactant and non-interactive mixtures thereof;

(c) up to about 10 weight percent of a water soluble inorganic electrolyte salt;

(d) up to about 15 weight percent of a non-surfactant organic solvent; and

(e) the balance being water;

wherein the monoalkanolamide surfactant emulsion has a total solids content in the range of about 20 to about 60 weight percent and remains phase stable and pumpable at a temperature in the range of about zero to about 30°C.

56. The cold mixing process of claim 55 wherein the monoalkanolamide is coconut monoethanolamide.

57. The cold mixing process of claim 55 wherein the monoalkanolamide emulsifying surfactant is an amphoteric surfactant selected from the group consisting of an acylamphoacetate, an acylamphodiacetate, an acylamphopropionate, and water soluble salts thereof wherein the acyl group has about 8 to about 22 carbon atoms and the principal surfactant is an anionic surfactant selected from the group consisting of an alkylaryl sulfonate, an alkyl sulfate, an alkyl ether sulfate, having from 1 to about 4 moles ethylene oxide, an alkyl sulfonate, a sulfosuccinates and alkali metal salts thereof and mixtures thereof, wherein the alkyl group contains from about 12 to about 18 carbon atoms.

58. The cold mixing process of claim 55 including the further step of cold mixing a fragrance in the monoalkanolamide surfactant emulsion prior to cold mixing the resulting fragranced emulsion with the separately prepared aqueous formulation.

59. The cold mixing process of claim 55 wherein the aqueous monoalkanolamide surfactant emulsion is pearlescent and produces a substantially transparent cleanser.

60. The cold mixing process of claim 55 wherein the cleanser is in the form of a shampoo, bubble bath, liquid soap or body wash.

61. A liquid monoethanolamide surfactant emulsion consisting essentially of, on a total monoalkanolamide surfactant emulsion weight basis:

- (a) about 6 to about 25 active weight percent of coconut monoethanolamide;
- (b) about 5 to about 30 active weight percent of a monoalkanolamide emulsifying surfactant selected from the group consisting of an amphoteric surfactant, a zwitterionic surfactant, an anionic surfactant, and non-interactive mixtures thereof;
- (c) up to about 10 weight percent of an inorganic alkali metal salt of hydrochloric or sulfuric acid;
- (d) up to about 15 weight percent of a nonsurfactant, cosmetically acceptable, organic solvent; and
- (e) the balance being water;

wherein the liquid monoalkanolamide surfactant emulsion is a phase stable, pourable, and pumpable liquid at a temperature in the range of about zero to about 30°C and contains a total solids content in the range of about 20 weight percent to about 60 weight percent.

62. The monoethanolamide surfactant emulsion of claim 61, further including fragrance.

63. A liquid monoalkanolamide surfactant emulsion consisting essentially of:

- (a) a monoalkanolamide that is substantially solid and insoluble in water at a temperature below about 30°C;

(b) an emulsifying effective amount of a monoalkanolamide emulsifying surfactant;
and on a total monoalkanolamide surfactant emulsion weight basis,

(c) up to about 10 weight percent of a water soluble inorganic electrolyte salt;

(d) up to about 15 weight percent of a non-surfactant organic solvent; and

(e) the balance being water;

wherein said emulsion has a total solids content in the range of about 20 to about 60 weight percent and remains phase stable and pumpable at a temperature in the range of about zero to about 30°C; and wherein the monoalkanolamide surfactant emulsion is formed by first emulsifying the monoalkanolamide at a temperature in the range of about 40 to about 70°C with the emulsifying surfactant in the form of an aqueous concentrate containing at least about 30 weight percent water, and second adjusting the total solids content of the so formed emulsion by adding sufficient water thereto.

64. The monoalkanolamide surfactant emulsion of claim 63, wherein the emulsion is prepared under an inert atmosphere. --

IN THE ABSTRACT:

Submitted herewith as a separate page is the Abstract containing the subject matter of the Abstract in the published International Application, WO 00/61086.